

We give the conclusion of the doings of the Know Nothing State Council, as we gather them from the official organ, the *American*. It seems that 152 Councils in all were represented, but as it does not give either the number or names of the delegates, we are left to conjecture on this subject. We know, according to the *American*, that one delegate represented two Councils on an average, the first day, and we know, also, that one delegate, ashamed or unwilling to take part in the Council, got another or tried to get another to represent him. How many more were in the same predicament, we know not.

The following persons were elected delegates to the National Convention:

Members: John Lockwood and D. E. Wood, from the State at large. E. Hurlburt from the 1st Congressional District, Keyes from the 2d District and Dr. Ambler from the 3d District. Alternates: M. M. Ogden and R. Chandler, from the State at large; D. A. Gillies from 1st Congressional District, E. Burdick from the 2d, and W. J. Davies from the 3d.

The State Central Committee elected were:

S. S. Duggett, A. K. Williams, E. Worthington and D. A. Gillies, Milwaukee; Dr. Cook, Madison; Zina Rounds, Nevada; M. Clough, Sheboygan; and two others—names not given. It will be seen, that two of the delegates to the National Convention, Messrs. Wood and Keyes, are members of the Republican State Central Committee, and that Mr. Duggett, also a member of that Committee, is Chairman of the Know Nothing State Central Committee.

The *American* also says:

"Several addresses were made, in which the policy of 'fusing' with the Republicans was loudly condemned. The determination of the Council seemed rather to be to adhere with unwavering constancy to the support of the Madison Platform of the American Party."

We were taken to task severely, on the day of the Railroad Celebration at Waupun, by a prominent Know Nothing, for having asserted in our paper that the Know Nothing party was a distinct political party, and we were told that the Resolution introduced at Madison, declaring their independence of, and opposition to all other parties, was passed when he was out of the Convention. And when we referred him to the declarations of the *American*, and to the fact that the State Council had adopted it formally as the organ of the party, he said that the Resolution was passed without reflection, when but few were present, and that the *American* did not represent the party, but only a few Milwaukee Hunker Know Nothings. And he affirmed that the K. N. organization was never designed to be a political party. But, it will be seen that the State Council has unanimously taken the ground of a distinct political organization, "loudly condemns the policy of fusion with the Republicans" and proposes to nominate its own candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

In view of these facts, we wish to ask two questions:

1. Is it honorable for Messrs. Wood, Duggett, Keyes and other Know Nothings, after having set up an independent political party of their own, in opposition to the Republican party, to retain their places, as members of the Republican State Central Committee, and does not common decency—not to say common honesty—require that they should resign?

2. Many of the persons who now figure officially in the proceedings of the Know Nothing State Council, have also hitherto figured officially, or officiously, in our Republican caucuses. Will they and their confederates henceforth consider it fair and honorable to take part in Republican caucuses and attempt to control their choice of delegates?

We do not dispute the right of any one to belong to the K. N. party, and to use all honorable means to promote its interests, but we submit, it is becoming fair and honorable men after having set up a political party of their own, to go into the caucuses of another party for the purpose of deciding its appointments and nominations.

The Council passed Resolutions endorsing the action of the seceders at the Philadelphia Convention, requesting their delegates to use their efforts to nominate candidates opposed to Slavery Extension, and recommending them to vote for N. P. Banks for President.

The *American*, in the course of a bifurcation on Sen. and the Wisconsin branch of it, makes the following extraordinary statement:

Mr. Banks has claims upon the Order which few others can offer. That he has been in the advocacy of its principles, he has been fearless and consistent in their support. During the contest for Speakership—undoubtedly in length in parliamentary history—he was unremitting in his efforts and initiated in the Washington Council, of which he is President, ninety-seven of the so-called "Republicans" who were attempting to secure his election.

No one familiar with the antecedents of Mr. Banks and the history of the struggle for Speaker, will be deceived by this statement. Mr. Banks presided at the Republican State Convention which nominated Julius Rockwell for Governor, and supported him, and opposed the Know Nothing party of Massachusetts—though it professed to be anti Slavery—and its nominee Gov. Gardner. That he was President of the Washington Council and initiated ninety-seven Republicans in the Order there, is a falsehood, patent on its very face. Of the 107 who voted for him, one-third, at least, had been initiated into the Order before the meeting of Congress, and of the fifty or sixty Republicans and not K. N.s—if there were so many, we venture to say, if any, became K. N.s after Congress met. There was no inducement for them to do so, but the contrary. Then again, it happens that the Northern K. N.s, properly anti Slavery, opposed Banks and pressed his election for so long a time, if the *American's* statement is true? We do not doubt that the *American* believes what it asserts, but it is made so many ridiculous historical statements, that we are prepared for almost any

statement from it. But we feel confident that a bigger falsehood than the statement that Banks initiated ninety-seven so-called Republican members of Congress into the Order at Washington, was never made since Satan said to Eve, "Ye shall not surely die."

The Business Committee call for funds and recommend that subscriptions be taken up in the subordinate Councils, and that each member be asked to pay a small sum. Pass round the hat!

RADICAL ABOLITIONIST.

This is devoted to the doctrine that the monstrous crime of Human Slavery cannot be legalized nor constitutionalized. It is edited by Wm. Goodell, and published monthly by the American Abolition Society, at 48 Beekman Street, New York. As many of our readers might like to know more about it, we copy its Prospectus. We wish it were in the hands of every voter in the Free States.

The "RADICAL ABOLITIONIST" proposes a proclamation of "liberty" throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. It demands of the American Government and the American People, the immediate and unconditional abolition of American Slavery.

It makes this demand on behalf of three millions of Americans already enslaved, on behalf of three millions more in process of becoming enslaved, and in behalf of the untold millions of their posterity, who must be enslaved for ages to come, unless American Slavery be overthrown.

It urges this in the name of humanity, chafed, Republicanism disgraced, religion dishonored, the Holy Scriptures perverted, the Savior blasphemed, the laws of nature and of nature's God trampled under foot.

It denies that the Federal Government, under the Federal Constitution, has either a moral or a political right to tolerate slavery, in any of the States belonging to the Federal Union, for a single day!

"The United States SHALL guarantee to EVERY State in the Union a Republican form of Government."—Constitution.

"The foundation of Republican Government is the right of every citizen, in his person and property, and in his management."—Jefferson.

It denies that "the reserved rights of the States" include any such right as holding property in man, as no such "right" can exist; and Mr. Madison tells us that the Federal Convention would not permit the Constitution to recognize any such right.—Vide Madison Papers.

It affirms that the Constitution unequivocally prohibits the States from maintaining Slavery.

"No State shall pass any bill of attainder, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts." And "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."—Constitution.

It affirms that the Constitution was formed by "the people of the United States," (all of them) "to secure the blessings of LIBERTY" (to themselves) and (their) "posterity," without exception or distinction of race or color. And hence, no portion of "the people of the United States" can be constitutionally enslaved, and the declared object of the Constitution requires the Federal Government to "secure the blessings of liberty" to each and all of them.

The Constitution is not available for these purposes by its own provisions, and it is condemned by its own history, and it is a better government for their protection, or become the servants of the petty oligarchy of three hundred thousand slaveholders, who are now suffered to control a great nation.

The "RADICAL ABOLITIONIST" recognizes as valid law no unrighteous enactments; it affirms, with all the great writers on Common Law, "that statutes against fundamental morality are void;" that "no human laws have any validity, if contrary to the law of God, and such of them as are valid derive their force, mediately or immediately, from this original."—FOOTSCUE.

On this ground, as well as from the admitted absence of any positive law in this country, establishing slavery; from the known incompatibility of the colonial legislatures under British common law to legalize it; from the ascertained illegality of the African Slave Trade, by which the colonies were supplied with slaves; and from the unanimous declaration of the original thirteen States, in the very act of establishing their independent governments, that all just governments are founded on the "inalienable right" of "all men" to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," we affirm the absolute illegality of American Slavery. We deny that it has any more legality in Georgia than in Massachusetts; that it is any more legal than the African Slave Trade, or any other form of piracy and crime.

The object of this paper will be to unfold, explain, vindicate, and propagate these sentiments, calling on the people to maintain them at the ballot-box, thus providing for a federal legislature, a federal judiciary and a federal executive, that will give them a national expression and force.

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Condition of the Treasury—Quarterly Statement of the Secretary of State.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MADISON, 31st of March, 1856.

To the Governor:

In compliance with the fourth subdivision of Section 19, chapter 9, of the Revised Statutes I have this day made an actual count of the monies in the vaults of the State Treasury, and find the sum of \$84,728 71 as follows, viz:

Gold coin, \$39,422 05

Silver coin, 64 05

Bank Notes of Wisconsin, 45,200 86

Checks and certificates of deposits, 41 30

\$84,728 71

The books of the State Treasurer, have not as yet been sufficiently examined, and compared with these in this office, to enable me to specify with exactness the amount of money that should be in the Treasury, but the sum above mentioned is, I am satisfied from the examination made, sufficient to balance the accounts of the present State Treasurer.

As soon as the books and accounts of the State Treasurer are properly adjusted, a statement of the transactions during the quarter ending this day in the particular and various funds will be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

D. W. JONES, Sec'y of State.

OUR TOWN.—This is the name of a new Post Office established at Gidding's Mills in the town of Lima in Sheboygan county—Mr. Chas. Sheboygan, Post Master.

Flour, it is said, is worth \$25 per barrel in San Antonio, Texas, and in some places in that region it cannot be obtained at all.

SPRING.

BY CLARENCE CARLETON.

The Winter is past; the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.—SOLOMON'S SONG.

The shadowy shades of Winter,
Which long have hovered o'er
The earth in ice fetters
Are vanishing before
The beams of Spring's young sunbeams;
Which, from the eastern hills,
Four genial warmth and gladness
Where mountain dew distills,
The night of sorrow hastens
Before the new-born child,
Who comes to take triumph—
To make a stern triumph—
The violets by the meadows,
In innocence rejoice,
To hear Spring's tripping footsteps—
To hear her mellow voice!

The hyacinths are peeping,
To watch the breaking day;
The warbling feathered songsters
Join in the joyous lay,
All nature's sounds are clapping
All welcome strains are ringing;
Sun, moon and stars unite their voices—
Chanting a sweet refrain!

—New York Ledger.

Republican Meeting at Washington County.

A meeting of Republicans of several of the towns of Washington County was held at the Court House in the village of West Bend, on Saturday the 5th of April 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by L. F. Frisby Esq. and on motion J. E. Young Esq. was chosen chairman and I. N. Frisby Secretary of said meeting.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting, to draft a constitution, platform and regulations, to submit at a future and adjourned meeting of the Republicans of Washington County, to regulate the permanent organization of a Republican league for this county.

The following named gentlemen were chosen chosen said committee: L. F. Frisby Esq., George Ramsey and Jesse H. Myers.

On motion the following named gentlemen were chosen a committee to call a meeting of the Republicans of this county, at some proper time and place to adopt the constitution and regulations of a Republican league, in this county: Silas Wheeler, James Rolfe and W. L. Smith.

L. F. Frisby Esq. being called upon addressed the meeting.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions to be submitted to this meeting: I. F. Frisby Esq., Silas Wheeler and William Reynolds, who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That as citizens of the free State of Wisconsin, we hail the recent termination of the gubernatorial contest, as a triumph of law, right and justice, over lawlessness, fraud and unparalleled political corruption.

Resolved, That the firm and dignified course pursued by the Judges of the Supreme Court during the pendency of the case of the State (on the relation of Colos Bashford) vs William A. Barstow, was such as all good citizens will admire and commend, and that, through them, the rights of the people, to elect their own rulers under the constitution, has been vindicated, and corruption and fraud in high places rebuked, and a base usurper hurled into political oblivion.

Resolved, That His Excellency Colos Bashford and his eminent counsel are entitled to our warmest thanks for the able and vigilant manner in which they prosecuted the rights of the people and relator in the afore mentioned cause; and that we fully concur in the positions by them taken, and so ably sustained by the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the decision in the gubernatorial contest should not be claimed as a victory of any party or set of men, but as a vindication of the right of the people under a constitution to have their will heeded, through the medium of the ballot box, notwithstanding a fraudulent Board of canvassers.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Free Democrat" and "Milwaukee Sentinel."

On Motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. E. YOUNG Chairman.

I. N. FRISBY Secretary.

KANSAS MEETING AT WAUWATOSA.—The

Kansas meeting at Wauwatosa, last evening, was ably addressed by Messrs. E. D. Holton and H. G. Paine, of this city. Quite an amount was pledged to the Kansas fund, and Mr. L. B. Potter was appointed to canvass the town for subscriptions for that fund.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The vote for circuit

Judge at Prairie du Chien on Tuesday of last week stood Wiram Knowlton, 159; George Gale, 26; Eastman gave Knowlton 9 majority. The Prairie du Chien Courier says there was a rumor that Knowlton was ahead at Prairie, Springville, Viruqua and Bad Ax, in Bad Ax County.

KANSAS STEAMERS.—A Committee appointed

by the business men of Kansas, consisting of G. W. Brown editor of the Herald of Freedom, and others were at Alton, Ill., on the 8th inst., to take the initiatory steps for establishing a line of steamers between that city and Kansas, for the purpose of transporting free State emigrants with their goods.

From Alton, the Committee will proceed to Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Eastern cities, to perfect arrangements.

BANK TAX.—The Washington correspondent

of the N. Y. Tribune says the Supreme Court of the U. S. has decided on the 9th inst., that the law of Ohio, imposing additional taxes upon the State Bank, after the charter had been previously granted, with a limitation of 6 per cent on profits in view of all taxes, was unconstitutional. This case involved the whole power of taxation, and therefore was treated as one of the most important ever considered. Six Judges were for the decree, and three against it.

HEREDITARY DRUNKENNESS.—Dr. Freeman

of New York says that almost one quarter of the children under ten years of age in that city, die of hereditary inebriety. He advocates the erection of an Asylum for inebriates, and says that eighty per cent of cases can be cured by such an institution. This is asserted on the strength of experiments made by the Dr. himself, and the testimony of other distinguished physicians.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 9th inst., the House was still discussing the deficiency appropriation bill.

Harris of Alabama, made a rapid speech, contending that Massachusetts by her conduct relative to the fugitive slave law, had placed herself outside the pale of the constitution, and ought not to be represented in Congress; the South had been victimized every time a compromise had been made, and he hoped no further compromises would be made with the North.

Mr. Shorter said not only Alabama, but every southern State, was resolved if the Government fails to protect them in their constitutional rights, to take the remedy into their own hands. They will stand upon the Georgian platform. If the Democratic party, which is the true exponent of States Rights principles, shall triumph in the presidential election, the Union will be saved; but if Black Republicanism prevails, the history of our confederacy will have been written.

The only way to preserve the Union, is through the true conservative men of the North now represented by the sound national Democratic party.

The Senate amendment appropriating \$5000 for engraving maps, and drawings accompanying the reports of the explorations and survey, to determine the route for a Pacific Railroad was discussed. The question of extravagance was dilated on in this connection, one gentleman saying the printing and engraving of this work would cost \$100,000, while others thought such large outlays would have a tendency to prejudice the construction of the road. An ineffectual effort was made to confine the appropriation within the Senate amendment including illustrations fitted only to adorn a book of travels and natural history. The amendment was rejected.

The question of printing the memorial of the Kansas Legislature, presented by Mr. Cass, was taken up. Mr. Butler opposed the motion on the ground that the memorial being arrogant in its language, it would be a violation of the rules of the Senate to print it. He had not objected to Kansas coming into the Union as a free or slave State, but he wanted it to enter honestly through the gate, and not climb over the wall or creep under.

Mr. Mason thought the memorial ought not to have been received, and moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Seward desired to be heard on the question. The following is a synopsis of his speech: He went into an extended review of the whole Kansas difficulties. He first considered the peculiar relations of Kansas to the Union, and the pledges given by Congress when the territory was organized—that the people should there be left free to establish or exclude slavery under the protection of the United States. He recapitulated the acts of the Border Ruffians, and their usurping legislature.

These high handed actions were condemned for the express purpose of establishing African Slavery a permanent institution in the territory by force, and in violation of the national rights of the people, solemnly guaranteed them by the constitution of the U. S., and the President has been accessory to these transactions, and he is maintaining them with the military arm of the Republic.

Thus Kansas has been revolutionized, and she now lies subjugated and prostrated at the feet of the President of the U. S., while he, with the agency of a foreign tyranny, established within her borders, is forcibly introducing slavery in contempt and defiance of organic laws. These extraordinary transactions have been attended by civil commotions, in which property, life and liberty, have been exposed to violation.

I shall proceed without fear or reserve. The maxim "that a sacred veil must be drawn over the beginning of all guilt" does not hold under our system. I shall first call the accusers into the presence of the Senate, then examine the defence, which the President has made, and lastly, submit the evidences by which he is connected with the people of Kansas.

They have provisionally organized themselves as a State—and that State is now heard by its chosen Senators and Representatives, standing out side of the doors of Congress, applying for admittance into the Union as a means of relief indispensable for the purposes of freedom and safety, and for this condition of things is the Pres. responsible. The President of the United States, without waiting for the presence of its accusers at the Capitol, anticipated the accusations, and submitted this defiance against Congress.

Mr. Seward then examined the President's annual message of December 30th, 1855, and a special message of January 24th, 1856, commencing with great severity, on the statements therein, setting forth and contrasting them with the historical facts, recorded and verified in many instances by the President's own friends he defended the Northern States against the charges that they were sectional agitators, and enemies of the Constitution, and closed that part of his speech as follows:

I challenge the President to the proof in behalf of Massachusetts, though I have only the interest common to all men and Americans, in her great fame.

Is it ignorance, prejudice, bigotry, vice, crime, public disorder, poverty or disease, afflicting the minds, and bodies of the people? There she stands: survey her universities, colleges and academies, observatories, primary and Sunday schools, penal codes and penitentiaries; descend into her quarries, and walk over her fields and through her gardens; observe her manufactures, of a thousand various fabrics. Watch her steamers ascending every river and inlet on her own coast, and her ships displaying their canvases on every sea; follow her fishermen in their adventurous voyage from her own bays to the icy ocean, under either pole, and then return and enter hospital, which cure and relieve suffering humanity in every condition, and at every period of life, from the dying infant to the second childhood, and not only restore sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb, but bring back wandering reason to the insane, and teach even the idiot to think.

Massachusetts is a model of States, worthy of all honor; and though she was most conspicuous of all States in the establishment of Republican institutions, she is still eminent for the municipal wisdom with which she has

made them contribute to the welfare of her people and to the greatness of the Republic. In behalf of the State of New York, for which it is my right and duty to speak, I defy the accuser. Mark her tranquil magnanimity which becomes a state for whose delivery from tyranny, she is indebted to the noblest of men.—She derived her political constitution from Hamilton, her intellectual and physical development from Clinton, and her missions in humanity from Jay. As she waves her wand over the continent, trade forsakes the broad natural channels which conveyed it before to the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Mexico, and obedient to her command pours its wealth through artificial channels into the once obscure seaport. She stretches her wand again toward the ocean, and the commerce of all the continents concentrate its edge at her feet, while its strong floods of emigration aid in contributing labor and capital. When and on what occasion has Massachusetts or New York officially and illegally intruded themselves within the jurisdiction of sister States, to modify or reclaim their institutions? No, Sir, their course has been quite opposite.

They have been censured too often and too much for their own dignity and influence in federal administration to heed the complaints in whose behalf he arraigned them. I thank the President for the insult, which, though so deeply unjust, was, perhaps, needful to arouse them to their duty in this great emergency.

Mr. S. defended at much length the doings of the Kansas aid societies, and justified their efforts and those of the Kansas settlers to keep slavery out of the territory. He attacked the President with much severity, for his complicity with the border ruffians, and in a passage from the declaration of independence impeached him as a tyrant, one whose usurpation and oppression was suffered to go unredressed. The Senate would make its own, the inconsistency of those who cry out against the agitation of slavery at the very moment they are striving to plant slavery on a territory now free. He who met the tide in its path and sat down for the flood to pass away, was not more unwise than he who expects the agitation of slavery to cease while the love of freedom animates the bosoms of mankind. The solemnity of the occasion drives over our heads the clouds of discussion, which arise when the subject of slavery is agitated.

Still debate goes on more ardently and earnestly than ever. It not only employs logic, reproach, retort and defensive, but satire, riddles and cautions. No one can follow this incipient war quite to the end, and see there peace and harmony on the subject of slavery: if so, pray enlighten me. The free States are loyal, and will always remain so. Their foothold on this continent is firm and sure, and their ability to maintain themselves, unaided, under the present constitution, is established. The slave States hitherto have been loyal, and I trust they may ever remain so; but if disunion should ever come, it would come in the form of a secession of the slave holding States; then that power would rather be intolerably supreme in this Republic; or it would strike for independence or exclusive domination; then the free and slave States of the Atlantic, divided and at war with one another, would disgust the free and slave States of the Pacific, and they would no longer be productive of safety and liberty to themselves, and no longer holding the cherished hopes of mankind.

Mr. President, the Continental Congress of 1781, on resigning the trust which it had discharged with signal fidelity into the hands of authorities elected under the new Constitution and on taking leave of their constituents, addressed to the people of the United States this memorable injunction: Let it never be forgotten that the cause of the United States has been the cause of human nature. Let us recall that precious monitor—let us examine the ways which we have preserved hitherto, and we shall find that we have forgotten moral right in the pursuit of material greatness, and we shall cease henceforth, from practicing on ourselves the miserable delusion that we can safely extend the empire, when we shall have become reckless of the obligations of eternal justice and faithless to the interests of freedom.

MORE INVESTIGATION.—The Madison Journal says: We understand that the Grand Jury are engaged in examining evidence in relation to the forgeries of the late State Canvass, and also representing the defalcation in the State Treasury.

The only man that resided at Bridge Creek in November last, Mr. Young, was here a day or two since. He did not hear of any election in that region until he got the intelligence from the State Canvassers.

INTERESTING PICTURE FOR CONGRESS.—The Philadelphia papers state that Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, has sent home from London an original portrait of John Hampden the celebrated English patriot, who was one of the first to resist the encroachments of the Stuarts, and to assent the prerogatives of the Crown in the great struggle for popular rights, which led to the establishment of the English Commonwealth. The portrait belonged to Mr. John McGregor, member of Parliament for Glasgow, and is presented by him, through Mr. Buchanan, to the Congress of the United States. It is said to be one of the only two original portraits of Hampden now in existence.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Later returns from Connecticut are more favorable to the fusionists, than those first received. The Legislature will be strongly anti-administrations.—The House will have 127 fusionists to 99 democrats; Senate, 12 fusionists to 9 democrats.

ARRESTED FOR FALSE PRETENCE.—W. C. Smith, a merchant of Buffalo, was arrested at New York on the 8th inst., on a charge of having defrauded in December last, Mr. Blodwin, jeweller to the value of \$55,000, by means of false pretences. The accused gave bail in the sum of \$3,000, to appear to answer.

The statement that Secretary Marcy is preparing a project for settling the difficulty in Nicaragua is unfounded. No case authorizing the interference of the Government has yet been made to the department.

FISH.—The Madison Journal says: The fishermen are catching fine pickeral in the whole sale out of the lakes and streams in this vicinity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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april 10

TO RENT.

THE LOWER PART OF A GOOD

HOUSE, for use of Barn, in the Fourth ward, will be rented to a small and peaceable family.

INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

april 10

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will, after Monday,

7th April, require all checks on other than their own Banks, offered in payment of Notes, to be certified.

D. FERGUSON, Cashier.

MARSHALL & HILLEY.

T. R. B. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

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